## HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE KILLED

Frightful Explosion in a Powder Magazine at Antwerp.

STREETS STREWN WITH DEBRIS.

Fire Breaks Out and Adds to the Horror of the Scene-Sixty-Three Miners Meet Death m Scotland

The Antwerp Horror.

[Compright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett,] Antwene, Sept. 6.—[New York Her ald Cable-Special to THE BEE. ]-A terrible catastrophe, the consequences of which are yet incalculable, took place at Antwerp this afternoon. At a quarter past 2 o'clock a terrific explosion was heard, even so far as Ghent. The whole town was shaken and immediately afterwards it seemed as if a rain of glass was falling over the surrounding country. There is not a whole window in Antwerp. The magnificent stained glass windows of the cathedral were also destroyed. The townspeople were panic-struck. It was first supposed that an earthquake

had taken place, but suddenly the sun, which was shining brightly, was obscured by an impenetrable cloud of dust, ringed by a great glare of fire. It was near port and just behind the dry docks that the catastrophe took place in the powder magazine belonging to a Corvilain merchant, who had recently purchased 40,000,000 of old cartridges, intending to sell the powder. His work people, over a hundred in number, more than half of them being women, were occupied in the task of spening these cartridges when the explosion took place. To what it was due there is very little hope of discovery, for not one of the Corvilian's employes has yet been found alive. In fact, not a single corpse has been found yet. It was not only in the Corvilian factory that lives were lost. A large number of persons were also more or less severely wounded by glass, and the roofs of several houses fell in for a great distance all around. The ground was strewn with 'cart ridges and debris.

All was not over yet, however. A few minutes after the explosion a vast sheet of flame leaped up into the sky, and it was seen that a petroleum warehouse not from the magazine was on fire. In the broad daylight the blaze of 40,000 barrels of petroleum on fire was visible at a distance of over 300 miles at Brus-

Then the Marson Hydraulique of Antwerp, which furnishes motive power for all trains and other machines of the port, suddenly gave way and became a heap of ruins, Everywhere in the streets were wounded persons, and at frequent intervals one came across parts of a human frame, such as legs

The petroleum mart is still ablaze and the heat is so great that it is impossible to approach within several hundred yards of the conflagration.

The spectacle is terribly superb and there is nothing in recent history that can be compared to it save the scene which Paris presented during the last days of the commune and the great fire in Chicago.

The fire has spread in all directions and the city warehouses, in which from twenty to twenty-five thousand barrels of petroleum are stored, are on fire, as are many of the vessels in the docks.

The Scheldt resembles a river of fire. The whole garrison and a large part of the male population of the town are aiding the firemen, but their efforts are useless.

It is impossible even roughly to estimate the number of persons killed, but supposition ranges from two hundred to four hundred, while there are certainly thousands

The latest information is that there are 150 half-burned corpses in the hospital.

The population is in a state of panic, for, though the fire at present is confined to the neighborhood of the port, it can hardly be prevented from spreading over the town were the wind to turn to the north. With regard to material damages, it is

needless to say that they are enormous. When the Corvilian sought permission to erect his cartridge manufactory the city authorities opposed him with might and main. The provencial counsel, however, was less far-seeing, and accorded the Corvitian the authorization he asked for. The fire is still raging. Many soldiers are

dropping from suffocation.

I have ascertained that the disaster really the outcome of political bickering between the town council and the provincial council. The former is liberal and the latter clerical. The latter only granted permission to the Corvelian to locate the powder factory in such a dangerous position to annoy the town council. This disclosure causes intense indignation. Explosions are constantly occurring and ships are going farther back in the Scheldt to avoid the flames.

The king has telegraphed an expression of sorrow and a request for hourly informa-

The latest estimate is that there are 300 killed and 1,000 wounded.

At the American docks all the ships have been saved owing to the favorable direction

A DEATH ROLL OF SIXTY-THREE. Terrible Fate of Workman in

Scotland Mine.

[Copyright 1889 by dames Gordon Bounett.] EDINBURGH, Sept 6 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-Sixtythree men and boys have perished through fire in the Maurice Wood pit, near Penicuik, Midiothian. Twenty-one bodies have been recovered. This fire is one of the most disastrous mining calamities that has ever be-

falien Scotland. On Thursday morning sixty-five miners including a contingent of boys, went down in the pit to prosecute their usual calling and all but two have perished. Hitherto mining disasters in Scotland have been confined to explosions of the fire damp, and these have all en in the west of Scotland, where, as at Blantyre and Udstone, there are flery seams of coal. On the east coast fire damp in any dangerous quantity is a thing unknown, and consequently mining has nitherto been considered exceptionally safe. The present calamity, newever, shows that other perils have to be faced, and the disaster of Maurice Wood takes rank with the tragedies of Blantyre and Udstone in the awful destruc-

tion of human life. On Thursday night the list of dead consisted of four and there were fifty-nine en tombed. Now there is not the faintest hop: of anyone in the pit having escaped except the two men who brought the news of the fire to the surface.

The pit belongs to the Shoot Iron company and was worked solely as an iron stone pit. But recently considerable check was put on the industry through an interdict having the industry through an interdict having were killed by a premature explosion of dy-been obtained by certain landed proprietors namite, due to their carelessness.

against the company carrying on calcine works in connection with the production of the raw material. Since that time no iron stone has been conveyed to the shoots and rather more attention has been directed toward the production of coal, though the iron stone was still worked. The coal is of good

quality. The mouth of the pit is situated on top of a hill, a short distance from the turnpike road. The shaft descends a distance of eighty fathoms. Running in a southerly direction from the bottom of the shaft is level mine extending fifty fathoms, at extreme end of which shaft of the Greenlaw pit communicates, Branching off near the junction of the Greenlaw pit is an incline, which descends on a scale of about 80 in 100 feet for a distance of 160 fathoms. From the bottom of this incline the workings run in opposite directions right and left. The mine has thus no second shaft leading to the utmost depth, as the Greenlaw connection only extends down to the eight fathoms level. The coal and iron was conveyed up the incline by hatches running on rails, and thence up the shaft in the usual cages. The coal sides of the incline were lined with wood, but the roof, which was of iron stone, was bare. It is this wood lining which appears to have taken fire, and that, too, a point lower than the connection with the Greenlaw pit, the consequence being that the miners who were engaged at the lower level were literally hemmed in and could find no way of escape.

Then ensued a scene which, happily, is not often witnessed, and which is perhaps best described in the words of one of the survivors, David Robb, who was at the deepest part of the workings. He says:

"I immediately shouted to the boys that the pit was on fire. Mitchell and a boy named Willie Urqunardt volunteered to go into the workings to warn the men not far from the bottom of the incline. Two men, Hunter and Wright, were driving a new road, and a boy named Tolmie went to warn them. Just at that time I got the bell signal from the top to send up the men's carriage. As it was leaving empty, I went with it. I had no idea of the serious nature of the fire and I thought if Pcould get to the eightyfathom engine house I might be able to turn the water on and put out the flames, but before I got to eighty fathoms the smoke became so dense that I almost suffocated. I could see nothing. I thought I should never come through it, and at the eighty-fathom station, where the carriage halted as usual, alt I could do was to yell, 'For God's sake, bell away.' That meant to go on. Fortunately they heard me at the bank or I should not have been able to tell the story."

From the time of the alarm till now relays of men have worked at the task of rescue. bu without any result, although last night there was kept up a struggle with overmastering fumes in putting brattice work to obtain ventilation. Two men were let down the incline in a truck and besides having to battle with a current of smoke so thick as to obscure all vision, their efforts amounted to but little. After a few minutes the men would come to the surface with with streaming eyes and perspiring face. Their object was to reach the eighty-fathom level, from which it was hoped it might be possible to

turn the current to clear the incline. At midnight there were still some four or five fathoms to be bratticed before the eightyfathom level could be reached. From that me work proceeded at a rate of not more than a fathom per hour. Shift after shift went down, and the men came to the surface in despair at the slow progress they

were making. While working on the incline the men, about 3 o'clock this morning, came on the bodies of John Walker and Hugh McPherson. Both bodies were found in the vicinity of the eighty-fathom engine. It was part of the duties of these men to attend to it, and they seem to have died at their post. Dr. Banger, who examined bodies on their arrival at the surface, states that the corpses were frightfully scorched, not with fire, but the hot air in the pit, the temperature of which is stated to have been high enough to melt lead. The flesh adhered to their ciothes, and the ghastly spectacle was rendered the more hideous by the fact that on endeavoring to remove their boots the feet

nearly parted from the legs. Shortly after 3 o'clock it was found that the east side of the pit had began to fall, and in order to retain the sides and roof a large number of props were utilized. A quantity of the stuff, however, fell, considerably hindering the operations of the rescuers. About 4 o'clock information reached the pit head that although six bodies were visible on the west side they could not be approached on the east side, and there was not a man alive. The rescuers made gallant efforts to get at the bodies, but were repulsed by the fire and foul air. By 7 o'clock it was seen that nothing further could be done in the way of re-

covering the dead. Meantime, in consequence of the fire on the east side of the workings, the explorers can not reach the bodies, although they can see a number, and from their position it would appear that they had made a rush almost in a body to get out, but had been

overwhelmed. One of the rescuers, named Anderson, ventured too far and had to be carried to the

## surface in a helpless condition. EXTENDING BER SWAY. Two Pacific Islands Annexed By

Great Britain. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.-Advices from Honolulu by the steamer Australia to-day, state that the British man-of-war, Espiegel, returned there August 28, after an absence of a month. She had visited Humphrey's island and Rierson island and annexed both to the British dominion. The islands are twenty miles apart and are supposed to be

on the route of one of the projected Trans-While at Humphrey's island the Espiegel took on board twenty men of the British ship Garton, from Sydney to San Francisco, which was wrecked near Starbuck island July 15. The ship went aground during the night and was abandoned. The officers and crew, in three boats, kept near the ship for a day or two, but finding she could not be saved they attempted to go ashore but could find no place where it was possible to land. The boat containing Captain Pye and eight of the crew was lost sight of and has not

Chamberlain Means Business. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Sept. 6 .- | Special Telegram to Tuz BEE. !-- Chamberlain is in the capital fight and will fight to a finish, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting was held here this evening and \$19,000 more was raised in addition to the large sum already subscribed. Chamberlain is thoroughly in earnest now, and will fight for

Heavy Storms in Switzerland. LONDON, Sept 6 .- Heavy storms are reported throughout Switzerland, and great were struck by lightning and burned.

Three Negroes Killed. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 6 .- At the Rising Fawn furnaces, to-day, three negro convicts

## WILL FIGHT IT TO A FINISH.

The Monon and Pennsylvania Passenger Rate War.

ANOTHER REDUCTION EXPECTED.

Manvel Elected President and Director of the Atchison-He Will Assume His Duties Next Monday-His Plans.

The War Still Raging. CHICAGO, Sept. 6.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The passenger war between the Pennsylvania and the Monon is being prosecuted with increased virulence, in spite of yesterday's rumor of a settlement. There is no apparent intention or desire on the part of either road to yield an inch. The only outcome in sight is a still further reduction in rates, an event looked for by each road from day to day. In answer to a query by President Car-

officials the following statement was made: "Vice-President McCullough, of the Pennsylvania, said in Indianapolis, and it seems to have been given out elsewhere that in former years his road enjoyed 65 per cent of the business in competition with the Monon. He further said that because of the Monon's manipulations with brokers, his proportion had awindled from 65 per cent to 35. In other words, the lines had changed places. The first statement is absolutely untrue, and the rest mostly so. The records of the Ohio River Tariff association show that at no time did the Pennsylvania do more than 45 per cent of the business. Previous to the passage of the inter-state commerce act a pool was in effect between Chicago and Louisville. By agreement the Pennsylvania was allowed 45 per cent, but it never earned it. Further-more, Mr. McCullough says, part of the decrease was owing to manipulation of mileage books. We can absolutely prove that the Pennsylvania was as much benefitted as the Monon from that cause. It is a fact that none of the passengers carried on mileag-tickets are included in the report of the Ohio River Traffic association. In other words, the report shows only the business done on regular tickets. Consequently all our

still we do 66 per cent of the business." Manyel Unanimou-ly Elected. CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-At a meeting of the directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company to-day in Boston, the resignation of President William B. Strong, was presented. A resolution was adopted expressing their appreciation of his faithfulness, integrity and ability, and their sincere wishes for his future welfare and success. Allen Manvel, late vice president of the St. Paul. Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, was then unanimously elected director and president of the company and he will assume his duties next Monday. It was announced that a sufficient number of stockholders of each of the California companies had given their consent to the consolidation of the same, and the consolidation would go into effect forthwith. To meet the present situation of the road's affairs. the by-laws were amended 50 B to relieve the president from the supervision of the financial affairs of the company, thus leaving him free to give his entire time to the operation of the railway properties in

passengers who went on mileage tickets are that much taken from our regular traffic and

The board authorized the settlement with Hou, Levi C. Wade of the claim made by him as counsel; also the next of kin of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Hart and their son Robert, who were killed in the accident last April at Lorenzo, Ill., upon the basis of \$5,000 for the

death of each person.

President Manvel stated this afternoon that he expects ex-President Strong here by to-morrow night, in order that there may be a conference before the office is formally turned over to him on Monday. The action of the directors in relieving him of any responsibility for the finances of the road i especially pleasing to him, as it will leave him perfectly free to manage the executive business. He intended making a careful study of the road, and especially the territory to which all of the 7,000 miles of road in the system reaches. He can then tell which association can then tell which association alliances are profitable and which are not. o many conflicting interests are met and the Atchison is so hedged in by competitors in all the different western associations that it is at times difficult and oftener impossible to meet competition under the rules of the ssociations of which the Atchison is a mem ber. This matter will be carefully considered by President Manyel, although he said he had not yet thought of withdrawing from any association. It seems extremely however, that he will withdraw from the Inter-State Commerce Railway association. The defection of the Atchison would be nearly or quite a mortal blow to that body.

A New Kansas Road.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 6 .- The St. Louis, Cansas & Southwestern railway company has filed its charter with the secretary of state. The line is to be built from St. Louis in a southerly direction through Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas to a point on the Rio Grande river. Its capital is fixed at \$10,000,000.

BURNED FIVE BLOCKS.

The Whole Business Portion of Link ville, Ore., Destroyed. LINKVILLE, Ore., Sept. 6 .- A fire broke out back of J. F. Forbes' saloon early this mornng and in two hours the whole business part of the town was in ashes. The loss will be about \$160,000. There was no loss of life. Five blocks on each side of Main street were

A SAN FRANCISCO SENSATION.

Two Politicians Offer to Sell a Judge's Decision. San Francisco, Sept. 6.-A sensation was created in police court this morning by Prosecuting Attorney James Long, who openly charged that Phillip Criminins and Fire Commissioner Martin Kelly, two well known republican politicians, had offered to sell Judge Joachimsen's decision in the Kenny murder case for \$1,000. The father and another relative of young Kenny, who stabbed and killed James Mase several weeks ago, were placed on the stand to corroborate Long's charge. They testified that ex-Senator J. N. E. Wilson, who was retained to defend young Kenny, nad told them this morning that Crimmins and Kelly had called on him last evening and offered for \$1,000 to obtain a decision favorable to the prisoner, and also promised if the grand jury should take the matter up afterwards, that they would reach District Attorney Page, Judge Joachimsen in-structed Prosecuting Attorney Long to lay the matter before the grand jury at once and push an investigation.
Crimmins and Kelly both deny the

Justice Miller in Chicago. CHICAGO, Sept. 6-United States Justice Samuel W. Miller was in Chicago to-day on his way to Iowa, where he will hear cases on the regular circuit.

Died of Heart Disease. COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Sept. 6 .- General Rodney C. Ware, of Brooklyn, died this afternoon of heart disease.

A DIME MUSEE ASPIRANT. Miss May Marchand Will Go Over

Ningara Falls. CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Pretty Miss May Marchand, who desires to go over Ningara falls in a barrel, started for Ningara Falis this afternoon, with the intention of performing the perilous reat next Sunday. The young lady was seen at her boarding house, on Washington boulevard, this morning, but was very reticent in speaking of her plans. Miss Marchand is eighteen years old, of very pleasing presence, and is possessed of a great determination, that indicates an ability to go whatever she tries. There is nothing of the bravado in her conversation. She speaks quietly and with a reserve quite in keeping with two strips of crape which cov-ered the lapels of her basque, in memory of some dead relative.

"I shall leave Chicago this afternoon," she said, after being pressed to talk," and expect to reach Niagara Falls to-morrow, where I expect to meet Mr. Graham. We will then deside on the particulars of the

"Will you go over together?"
"That will depend on him. I should like to make the trip with him, but if he does not care to have me, why then I shall go over son, of the Monon, to-day, to one of his "Does not the fate of the woman wh went over yesterday make you nervousand a little inclined to postpone your adventure! "Oh, no," with a little smile, "I have not the slightest fear. Besides, I think that she

intended to commit suicide.

"What is your object in going over the "To prove that it can be done. There are a great many things in this world one could do if one would only try."
"How came you to think of making this

trip!"
"Last year when I was at Niagara Falls I got the idea that it could be done in a barrel. But I was not of age then and I was not alone. Now, however, those conditions do not trouble me, and there is nothing to pre-vent making the experiment."

"From what point will you enter the "From the Canadian side, above the Horseshoe falls. If I went from the Amer-ican side I might be arrested when I landed, but if I start from the Canadian side and land on the American, the Canadian authoriies will not care to go to the trouble of extraditing me, and I shall not be subjected to rrest by the American authorities.

HER NAME WAS MEAD.

The Young Lady Who Went Over Ningara Falls. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 6.-The young

woman who suicided at Niagara Falls yesterday is believed to be Anna Mead, of this city. Miss Mead left her home Wednesday morning ostensibly to take a walk. Yesterday morning her parents received a letter postmarked Niagara Falls. There was no date on it and no name was signed to the letter, but the handwriting was recognized as that of the missing girl. The letter read:

"I bought a ticket for this place this morning, and if nothing happens to prevent me I intend to go over the fails. The reason I came here is that there is a possibility that my body will not be found, and I hope it my body will not be found, and I hope it never will. No one is to blame but myself." Miss Mead was twenty-five years of age and well connected. No reason can be given for the focush ac-

given for the footish act. A CELEBRATED CASE.

Mr. Merrill, of Boston, Liked to Deal

in Margins When He Won. CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE ]-A Boston dispatch conveys the that the supreme court of Mass achusetts has just handed down a decision sustaining the defendant in the case of William P. Harvey & Co., of Chicago, against Z. Taylor Merrill, a Boston man who cought margins and attempted to escape the habili-

The action was brought by the Chicago firm to recover about \$18,000 paid on account of Merrill in the purchase and sale of pork on the Chicago board of trade in 1883. The defendant denied his liability and set up certain special matters of defense, including the claim that the plaintiff had paid the money not in legitimate trade, but on margin contracts, the matter being a gambling transaction in which the defendant's agreement to reimburse the plaintiff was void. The case was tried in Boston last Scotembe before Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr. son of the famous "Autocrat of the Break-fast Table," and a verdict was given to the plaintiff. An appeal was taken, the defendant excepting to certain rulings of the trip judge. The appeal was argued before the full bench on March 4 last and the case has been under advisement ever since. The de-cision just handed down does not touch the merits of the case, and it will go back for a

"We will fight the thing to a finish," said G. S. McReynolds, resident partner in the firm of William P. Harvey & Co., this morn-

The case is a celebrated one and the inter-"The case is a celebrated one and the interest in it is very general, as it involves the question of liability in margin operations. This man was quite willing to take the money when he won, but when he lost it was different. He then squealed and refused to pay. Judge Holmes and the jury said he must pay, and the question is still an open one, for this decision is not on the merits of the case of decision is not on the merits of the case at

GOING TO WASHINGTON.

Prominent Sloux Chiefs Preparing Visit the Great Father.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Sept. 6. - [Special to THE BEE. ]-The Indian office has given permission for all the prominent Sioux chiefs at Lower Brule agency to visit Washington, and the chiefs are now preparing for the trip. The object of their visit to Washington is for the purpose of conferring with the authorities in regard to their tribes being allowed to move south of the White river, instead of north, opposite Crow Creek agency, as the Sioux bill provides for. This tribe is the only one that will be compelled to move owing to the opening of the reservation. move owing to the opening of the reservation, as what is now their agency is included in that to be opened under the provision of the Sioux bill. Much unnecessary trouble might have been sayed had the promulgators of the bill inserted a clause in it allowing those Indians drawing rations at Lower Brule agency who wished to take their lands in severalty south of White river to do so. Most of tiese Indians have always wanted to of tiese indians have always wanted to move below that river, where they claim the land is much better. The Sioux commissioners were questioned in regard to this matter, and informed the Indians that they could take land south of White river if they cared to do so, and it is probable that the department will allow them to do as they like. The Indians have selected an interpretor, who will accompany them on their trip.

A RECEPTION TO GOV. TRAYER. The Emmet Association, of Milford,

Mass., Will Honor Bim. MILFORD, Mass., Sept. 6.-The Emmet association, of Milford, next Monday evening will tender a reception to Gov. Thayer, of Nebraska, now in Bellingham, in appreciation of his defense of Patrick Egan when that gentleman's appointment as minister of Chili was assailed. All of the Trish-Ameri-can societies in Milford are invited to participate, and over one hundred prominent citizens will be present.

The Conley-Cardiff Fight Off HUBLEY, Wis., Sept. 6 - The Conley-Cardiff fight announced for to-night has been declared off on account of orders from the governor to the sheriff to stop it.

Ruskin is Sic .. LONDON, Sept. 6 .- Prof. Ruskin is ill. A CRUSADE ON CHINAMEN.

The Troubles of a Matrimonially Inclined Chicago Celestial.

FINED FOR WANTING TO MARRY.

A Chicago Justice Exceeds His Authority in Law But is Sustained By That of Common Decency.

A Mongolian Lover's Troubles. CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- [Special Telegram to THE BRE. |- The originality of the average Chicago justice's decision is only exceeded by its flagrant viciation of all law. In his zeal to discourage the growing tendency of the American maiden to seek in wedlock the insinuating Mongolian laundryman Justice LaBuy has become a local lion among indigpant mammas and irate papas. Notwithstanding this, however, his action in assessing fines of \$100 each against Frank Lee, a Chinaman, and Jennie Engerbritzer, a young girl who wanted to marry him, has caused i great deal of adverse criticism. It may not be a very wise or nice thing for white girls to wed Chinamen. but there is no law against it, and good lawyers are at a loss to know upon what precedent Justice LaBuy would send them to the bridewell.

A reporter called on Judge LaBuy this morning to ask him what authority he had for his sentence, and the justice admitted very readily that he had not tried to punish the parties for their matrimonial intentions, which were the only real grounds of complaint against them. "I sent the Chinaman to the bridewell," he said, "because he had sworn to a marriage license clerk that the girl was nineteen years old, when she was under age."

"How long is it that perjury has been a rime punishable by a justice of the peace!" The question was rather disconcerting, but he justice contented himself by insisting that the Chinaman deserved the sentence. "Why did you sentence the girl?" he was

asked.
"Because her parents said she was willful

and would not mind them."

As a dispenser of sentences Justice
LaBuy possesses a liberality that must surprise those who come before him. In the first place, if the Chinaman had really conmitted perjury in swearing out the license the most that the justice could lawfully do was to hold him to the grand jury. In the second place there was no formal complaint against the girl, and to send her to a reform-atory institution was a high handed outrage and a disregard of personal rights. But Chi-cago justice shop law is peculiar, and Mr.

LaBuy's dispensation of it is as fair, perhaps, as that of any of his colleagues. Heavy as were the fines levied against the Chinaman and his betrothed, they were not large enough to satisfy the officers in the case. Officer Engstrom took out a warrant case. Officer Engitrom took out a warrant for Mrs. Della Belle Lee Sing, in whose house it had been shown that Lee met the little German girl. She was charged with disgusting conduct and brought before the police magistrate this morning. Miss Sing is police magistrate this morning. Miss Sing is a white woman, but has now been married six years to Lee Sing. Sing kept a laundry in Denver, Colo., at that time, and Delia Belle lived in the same block. They saw a great deal of each other, fell in love and were married by a justice after the usual fashion. The evidence showed that one day recently Miss Euglebretzen went to Mrs. Sing and said: "I am in love with Frank Lee. I think those eyes of his are the pretlest I have ever seen.

"Why don't you marry him if you love him "Oh, he is a Chinaman, and every pody would talk." "Let them talk; I guess if I loved a man would marry him," said Mrs. Sing.

That evening when the couple met at the residence of Mrs. Sing the marriage was ar ranged, only to be subsequently thwarted by he Chinaman's prospective mother-in-law. After hearing the evidence Justice LaB said he would fine Mrs. Sing \$100 for allow t was a dangerous matrimonial agency and ought to be squeiched.

The Chinese are very much excited, and

have joined together to secure the release of all three persons fined by securing writs of habeas corpus.

KILLED THE SULKER.

Billy Murphy, of Denver, Filled Fall of Shot.

DENVER, Sept. 6 .- At an early hour this norning Timothy Stocking shot and instantly killed Billy Murphy, an ex-convict from the Joliet penitentiary.

The story leading up to the murder is something of a romance. In 1883 Miss Willams, a beautiful young girl of whom Murphy was enamored, rejected his suit and narried his rival, Stocking. Murphy took to drink, and a couple of months after the wedding was caught attempting to burglarize a residence and was sentenced to five years mprisonment, Stocking being the principal

vitness of the prosecution.. Murphy swore revenge. After his release he followed the couple over the country finally locating them in Denver. He can here a couple of months ago, and meeti-Mrs. Stocking on the street badly frightener her by threats of violence against herself and husband. Stocking, however, appeared to pay little attention to the threats. The police had been notified of the state of affairs, and had repeatedly driven Murphy from Stocking's premises where he had been found skulking around at all hours of the

night. About 1 o'lock this morning Stocking wa awakened by someone knocking at the front door, and going to the entrance he asked who was there, and being informed it was Billy Murphy, looked between the blinds and saw the man with a huge knife. Stock-ing picked up a shotgun and fired the con-tents of the barrel into Murphy's face and neck. Murphy staggered out of the gate and fell a corpse on the walk. Stocking was arrested and locked up in the central station. The decease i has relatives in Chicago, all of whom are quite wealthy and influential citi-

STAKING OUT THEIR LOTS. speculators Encroaching or the

Sjoux Reservation. PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 6 .- [Special Tele

gram to THE BEE. !- For some time numer ous speculators have been going across the Missouri to Fort Pierre and staking out lots which they expect to sell when the Sioux reservation opens Instructions have been received from keadquarters for the Indian police to keep all such persons from going outside of a mile square limit on each side of the mouth of the Bad river, and they are now patroling for that purpose it being feared, presumably, that at the present rate the encroachments would go beyond the mile square upon which white people are allowed to live. A party of government surveyors and railroad engineers are operating on the spot. A company of regulars from Fort Sully is stationed here to preserve order in case of any rush in the fu-

Priests Must Keep Out of Politics. Panis, Sept. 6 .- The minister of justice has sent a circular to the bishops of France. reminding them that the clergy are pro hibited by law from taking part in elections The circular says the government will un hesitatingly and vigorously proceed against ecclesiastics who may overstep the lines enjoined under all governments since the Con-cordat. It was the violation of this law which caused the difficulties between the civil power and the religious authorities at the commencement of the present regime.

THE SIOUX SUSPICIOUS.

Standing Rock Indians Think Sitting Bull Poisoned John Grass.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-A dispatch from Bismarck, N. D., states that the excitement at Standing Rock agency is running high over the alleged poisoning of John Grass by Sitting Bull. John Grass, who is the leader of the Sloux nation, is said to be in a precarious condition, and his followers believe that Sitting Bull is responsible. At army headquarters in this city, this morning, no additional information regarding the situation at Standing Rock was obtainable.

"We have heard nothing," said Colonel Roberts, General Crooks' aid, "further than what is in the morning papers. John Grass is sick of a fever, and it may be that the Indians, always superstitious, have

that the Indians, always superstitious, have got it into their heads that Sitting Buli has been plying some black art in laying low the Sioux chief. Colonel Roberts speaks enthusiastically of John Grass.

"He is a big brained, strong, capable man," said the officer, "as different from Sitting Bull as he well could be. He would make his mark in any walk of life. If he were thrown into Chicago even, his native were thrown into Chicago even, his native force would bring him to the front here as it has brought him to the front in his tribe." "Sitting Bull is a sort of ward politician. He is shrewd and has a very small following which he uses after the manner of a petty which he uses after the manner of a petry politician. He is a chronic kicker. Whenever anything is to be done he is found to be in opposition to it. He's against everything. In the tribe his influence is small. He's a dime museum hero. His influence has a ways been overestimated by the papers and he has made a pretty good thing of it, selling his pictures and passing as a power to be considered. John Grass, on the contrary, is a progressive man. He is well to do, well educated and well dressed. He is a genuine leader and the Indians look up to him as such. It will be a great loss to the tribe should he die."

Other officers who know the Sioux chiefs give the same estimate of their characters and all of them expressed the hope that John Grass would pull through.

NAGLE ON THE STAND. He Says Terry Looked Like an Infu-

riated Beast. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 6 .- Deputy

Marshal Nagle was examined in the federal court to-day and related the details of the tragedy in the Lathrop dining room last month. He said when Judge Terry ap-proached Justice Field he had no idea be was going to make an attack, but before he could interfere Terry slapped the justice in the face with his right hand and repeated the blow with his left hand, striking the justice the second time on the back of the head. Nagle continued: "I was on my feet in an instant and throwing out my right hand to keep Terry off I shouted, 'Stop that! I am a United States officer.' Terry then directed his attention to me. He had his right arm in position as if to deliver another blow and as he turned his glance on me he looked like an infuriated beast. His clenched fist immediately sought his bosom. Believing my life in danger I immediately drew my pistol with my left hand and catching it with my right, fired two shots in quick succession and Terry fell to the floor. I believe Terry would have cut me to pieces and perhaps Justice Field too, if I had not acted promptly. I knew he had always carried a knife and I believed he had one on him then. I knew him to be a giant in strength and proposed to take no chances with him."

THE HAMILTON CASE.

All the Conspirators Plead Not Guilty -Robert Ray Lenient.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 .- Mrs. Swinton and ner son, Joshua Mann, were taken to the Tombs police court this afternoon. Robert Ray Hamilton, Inspector Byrnes and Assistant Attorney Jerome were in court waiting for them. Hamilton affirmed to be the complainant against the defendants. Mr. Ross counsel for the defendants, said his clients pleaded not guilty and demanded an examination. Hamilton then took the witness stand. The charge he made was a surprise. It was larceny in the second degree. He admits knowing Mrs. Hamilton since June, 1886, and stated that they had lived together

as man and wife the greater part of that He had lived with Eva Mann three or four years previous to their marriage. He never suspected that the child which now bears his name was not his own, but he did suspect that Mrs. Swinton and Joshua Mann were conspiring some time in June to obtain some of his money. The testimony of Hamilton in detail showed the sums of money he has

given Mrs. Swinton.
Inspector Byrnes told the story already printed about the babies.

SENATOR CALL DECLINES.

He Does Not Care to Discuss Person alities With Chippley. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 6. - Senator Call has addressed a five thousand word letter to Colonel Chippley, chairman of the state democratic executive committee, declining the lat ter's proposition to meet him in a joint discussion before the people of Florida, as contained in Chippley's recent acceptance of Senator Call's challenge to his alleged defamers. Senator Call refers to the railroad lobby in the last legislature, and charges that a combine was made to defeat his reelection to the senate in 1891. He also re-fers to a combination to attempt to revive an obsolete land grant which resulted in the dis-possing of thousands of people of their iomes. It was to expose this plot. Call says that he proposed to canvass the state, not to make a personal defense of his own record. He wishes to direct public attention to the extent, enormity and iniquity of the evil practices in which he charges Chippley and his associates are engaged.

she Was Boarded by the Rush SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6 .- A dispatch from lictoria, B. C., states that the schoone Lilly, belonging to that place, arrived energy from Behring sea last night She reports that she was boarsou August 6, by the United States revenue cutter Rush, her papers searched and 333 seal skins confiscated. She was ordered to proceed to Sitka, but no prize crew was placed on board. The vessel sealed for a few days after this, but finally sailed for home. On the way down she spoke to the Victoria schooner Kate. The latter reported that she had been or dered to heave to by the Rush, which she did, but the wind was blowing so hard the cutter could not lower a boat. The Kate was ordered out of Behring sea. She had 550 skins aboard. The officers of the Rush told the Lilly that seven schooners had al-

ready been seized. A Fatal Fight With Tramps. Pirranung, Sept. 6 .- There was a fight this afternoon between tramps and the crew of a local freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Wall's station, eighteen miles from this city. The tramps refused to get off the train and the latter attempted to force them. Forster Cox, a brakeman, was shot and fatally injured. Jesse Nicholas, another brakeman, who attempted to rescu Cox, was benten over the head with the butt end of a revolver and very seriously injured. The tramps escaped before assistance af-

A Real Battle for Him. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6 .- Charles Motteshed. who was injured by the explosion on the revenue steamer Fessenden during the naval battle a week ago, died this morning.

An Iowa Naval Cadet.

Annapoles, Md., Sept. 6.—Claude V. Andrews, of Iowa, has been admitted as a EXTRA SESSION PROSPECTS.

NUMBER 80.

Harrison Seems Unfavorable to the Early Convening of Congress.

SAN DOMINGO HOLDS ALOOF.

All Other American Nations Will Ate tend the International Congress -Solving the Army Desertion Problem.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMARA BER, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOPE, 6.

A prominent member asked President Harrison, a few days ago, if it was his intention to call an extra session of congress, to which the president replied that as the mem bers and senators from the new states could. not reach here before the 10th of November he thought it would be foolish to call congress to meet just two weeks in advance of the regular time. The president is still in doubt, however, about the extra session, as the cabinet has not yet discussed the ques-

SAN DOMINGO SULKS. The official statement of the action of the American nations upon the invitation to par-American nations upon the invitation to participate in a congress next month was issued
by the state department to-day. It shows
that every one accepted the invitation except
San Domingo. The reason given by the govcrament of that country for declining to
participate was that a treaty negotiated by
the representatives of the latter country
several years ago failed of ratification by
the senate of the United States.

WANT TO BE BALLWAY MALL CLERKS.

WANT TO BE RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Application papers are being received in application papers are being received in large numbers by the civil service commission from people all over the country who are anxious to secure clerkships in the railway mail service. From an examination of the register kept at the commission headquarters, it is learned that in the number of applicants for position in this service Ohio and Indiana lead, followed by Illinois and lowa, while Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania are about even in their demand for place and salary. Many of the northwestern states and territories have only one application recorded, while other states and territories in that section have hardly a citizen within their borders who is not anxious to attempt an ex-

amination.
IOWA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Mattock, Sioux county, E. B. Wilson; Sully, Jasper county, Louis H. Sherman.

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. W. R. Bolding was to-day appointed a nember of the board of pension examiners at Neligh, Neb. Levi W. Naylor, of Wisconsin, has been appointed postoffice inspector in the money

order service by transfer from the treasury department.
The following consuls were appointed today. Joseph T. Mason, Virginia, at Mann-beim; Bernard G. Macauley, New York, at Managua, Nicaragua; Aleck Patmer, Dis-trict of Columbia, at Dresden; John D. De-Little, Texas, at Bristol; Thomas H. Adner-

son, Ohio, minister resident and consul gen-THE DESERTION PROBLEM.

secretary Proctor and Aides Trying Work Out a Solution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- The subject of desertion from the army will be treated at length in the forthcoming report of the secretury of war. It is one that has had Secreary Proctor's earnest consideration from the beginning as well as that of the adjutant general's staff. Vacious changes in barrack ife, with a view to increasing the soldier's comfort and interest in his command have been instituted, notably the consolidated mess and canteen systems. These have worked well where tried and the result has

been that the percentage of desertions has been decreased since 1888.
Of the desertions 95 per cent occur among the men serving their first and second year the men serving their first and second year of enlistment. In May last Major Theodore Schwan, assistant adjutant general, under instructions from Secretary Proctor, made a tour of inspection of the recruiting depots at Davids Island, N. Y., Columbus, O., and Jefferson barracks, Mo. The major is himself a soldier who came up from the ranks, and his report to the addition, general conand his report to the adjutant general contains numerous suggestions, including the draft of a bili prepared by him last winter after a close study of the situation, calcu-lated in his opinion to lessen the evil of de-

sertion. Major Schwan says: "Whatever causes of discontent have at one time existed, such as the lack of provisions or care for the physical comfort and needs of the enlisted soldier or unreasonable demands upon and unfair or harsh treatment of him, have been removed so far as it is in the power of the military authorities to do so, and the cases are rare where the failure of the government to make good its obligations can be truthfully alleged as affording even the semblance of a justification for deser-

provides safeguards against readmission to the service of "repeaters" or professional deserters. Another provision of the bill is that one-third of a soldier's pay for the first year shall be retained until discharge, and forfeited if he does not serve out his term. It also provides for the adoption of the British custom of permitting enlisted men to purchase their discharges.

Acting Adjutant General McKeever and other officers of the staff have, at Secretary Proctor's request, submitted memoranda on the subject of desertions. Act-ing Adjutant General McKeever says, in his opinion, the chief causes of desertion are: Disappointment at the realities of military life; the employment of the soldier on laborers' work without extra pay; the inequality of punishments as inflicted by courts-martial; bad company administration:

courts-martial; bad company administration; the tyrrany sometimes practiced on entisted men by officers, and more especially by first sergeants; and above all, the too often unnecessary restaints imposed on soldiers. He also between the largest number of delawers are American born.

The following remedial measures are suggested: Limit the term of service in the first enlistment to three years, in re-enlistment to five years; grant discharges on payment of certain sums, graded according to the length of service; discharge men found to be incorrigibly bad, without character, and thus bar their re-entry into the service; and thus bar their re-entry into the service; secure a graded code of punishment for the guidance of courts-martial; secure a better class of non-commissioned officers, and especially first sergeants, by increasing their pay; make the arrest and punishment of deserters more certain than at present by in-

creasing the reward. Nebraska and Iowa Pensions. Pensions granted Nebraskans: Original invalid-John Stabler, Nathaniel M. Rice, Almer Rummons, Levi S. Bartlett, Owen D. Wilson, Dwight B. Hall. Increase-Samuel N. Link, Thomas J. Fisco, James H. Fee, Milton J. Spry,

Pensions allowed Iowans: Original invaid—John D. Forgy (deccased). Nelson H. Shaver, John H. Leonard, Nathan G. Osmer, Floyd Hossetter, Mark Whitman, Marion Morgan, William M. Bledsoe, Edward Ham-ilton, Charles R. Riggs, Heinrich Wilmer,

Daniel Conklin, William Golding, Restoration—Oliver H. Smith, Increase—John Mensch, Isaac Isaac C. Hill, es H. Weaver, Elijah Hogne. Reissue-Noah Morrison. Original widow-Margaret A., widow of

The Weather Forecast. For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair weather, followed in central Nebraska by light rain and warmer in Iowa: cooler in Nebraska ox-

cept in custern portion; stationary tempora-ture, southerly winds.

For Dakota: Fair weather, followed by light rain, cooler, southerly to westerly